The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 28. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1862. NUMBER 32.

Business Directory.

Legal.

N. BAWDWIN FALKINER,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. &c. OFFICE—Over Blacklock's Store, Front Street, Belleville. 16

D. R. MURPHY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE adjoining his private residence, south side Dundas Street, Trenton, C. W. 4-v28

SAMUEL J. BULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.
OFFICE—Two doors North of *The Intelligencer* Office, Front Street, Belleville. 47

JOHN FINN,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.
OFFICE—Over Mr. Curtis' Store, Front Street, Belleville. 47

GEO. E. HENDERSON,
HAS REMOVED his Office to the Victoria Buildings, Front Street.
Belleville, Sept. 22d, 1861.

JAMES FITZGERALD,
ATTORNEY and Conveyancer. North side of Coper Street, near A. F. Wood's Grist Mill, Madoc, County of Hastings. 45

ROSS & BELL,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Keeworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

CHARLES FRANCIS,
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"LIVERPOOL and LONDON," "BRITANNIA," AND "CANADA," Stirling, C. W. 6

WM. HAMILTON FONTON,
(Registrar of the County of Hastings.)
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Belleville, C. W. NOV. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office, Bridge-Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

WALTER FINDLAY,
LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer. 13 Drivers Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined.

A. R. DOUGALL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery. Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery.
OFFICE—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

Physicians.

HENRY H. SPENCER, M. D.,
GRADUATE of Queen's College and University, and Provincial Licentiate of Canada, Physician, Surgeon, and Practitioner of Midwifery, hereby announces to the surrounding country that he has had three years medical practice in the Hospital, besides having had six months very successful practice in the country, feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all diseases and surgical operations. ADVICE FREE.
RESIDENCE—Tweed, Hungerford. 10

DRS. LISTER & HENRY,
RESIDENCE and Office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
JAMES LISTER, Licentiate of Medicine, Member of the College of Surgeons, London. WALTER S. HENRY, M. D., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, C. E.
P. S.—A vacancy for one or two students. Belleville, July 7th, 1860. 36

DR. B. S. WILLSON,
PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Roslin.

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25x51

J. D. TROUSDALE, M. D., F. R. S. C.,
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, has commenced the practice of Physic, Surgery and Obstetrics, in MELROSE, Tyendinaga.
Dr. Trousdale is a graduate of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C.W., and also of the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., U. S. 20

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having taken Dr. Henry into partnership on the first day of July last, requires a settlement of all accounts and notes due him to the above date.
JAMES LISTER,
Surgeon, &c.
Belleville, October 24th, 1860. 26

Miscellaneous.

ROBERT KENNEDY,
MANUFACTURER of Split and Telegraph Matches, Belleville. Matches sold on liberal terms, and warranted. All orders punctually attended to. v28-n29

W. H. ATKINS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, three doors north of the Victoria Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.
☞All work executed in superior style, at fair prices, and warranted.
Belleville, March 13th, 1862. 8

R. ELVINS,
GROCER and Provision Dealer, Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

WM. MCRARY,
MILLWRIGHT. All work done by him warranted to give satisfaction. Residence, Pinnacle Street, Belleville, near the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
November 24th, 1861. 45

J. A. PHIPPEN,
SOAP and CANDLE Manufacturer, Market Square, Front Street, Belleville. 6-1y

CHARLES MARTIN,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf, Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale. Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

Business Directory.

Miscellaneous.

HENRY ROSENBERG,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweler, one door North of Bell, Notly's. A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. Gold and Silver Plating done with neatness and despatch. 28

SCOT T LYON.
DENTISTS. Office over Conger's Store, Front Street, Belleville, C. W.
REFERENCES.—S. S. Nelly's, Esq., Warden of the County of Hastings; H. Squire, Esq., Reeve of Brighton; T. J. Howard, Esq., Frankford.
J. S. SCOTT, H. E. LYON.
July 15th, 1862. 26

E. BURRELL,
EDGE TOOL WORKS, Belleville, manufacturer of AXES, Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools. ☞ All kinds of Edge Tools made to order. 11

D. PITCBATHLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER, Tea, Wine, and Spirit Dealer, (in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Gillespie & Co.) No. 1, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville. March 26th, 1862. 10

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville.
ROBERT INNES. HENRY A. F. MACLEOD.

THOMAS WILLS,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
OFFICE—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required.
RESIDENCE—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. v25n7.

HENRY WILKINS,
PLAIN and Ornamental Plasterer, Ann Street, Taylor's Hill, Belleville. Plastering done on the shortest notice in both town and country. 5-6m

WM. POWERS'
LIVERY STABLE, at the Railroad Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. Horses and Vehicles to let for Wedding and other parties on reasonable terms. Best of Horses and "Rigs" furnished to order with despatch. Horses to sell, buy or trade.
Railroad House,
Front Street, Belleville, 1862. v28-n1y

JAMES REID,

HAMBLY,
BAKER and Confectioner. Ales, Porters, and Liquors, Oysters and Fruits in Season.

ALEXANDER MENZIES,
ALLOCATION Agent.
P. E.—Country sales attended to. Terms moderate.
Belleville, Nov. 28th, 1861 45

WILLIAM MOORMAN
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, about half a mile north of the Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER,
AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.
☞The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 18

Hotels.

PAPINEAU'S HOTEL,
FORMERLY, - - - - FORMERLY STIRLING.
THIS House possesses ample accommodation for travellers and boarders. The bar is supplied with choice Wines and Liquors. Good stables, and large driving sheds, and a Hostler always in attendance.
R. PAPINEAU, *Proprietor.*
N. B.—Foxboro P. O. is kept in the above house. 19

WM. THOMPSON,
FARMER'S HOTEL, Front Street, Belleville. Good Stabling and an enclosed yard.
Belleville, March, 1862. 8-1y

STEVENS HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House. Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 45

CAMPBELL HOUSE,
DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE, C. W.
Single Meals 25 cents. Board & Room $1 per day.
ABEL YATES, *Proprietor.*
THE Proprietor would say to the public in general that he has leased the above House, and from its facilities, together with his experience and close attention to business, he trusts he will render satisfaction unto those may favour him with a call. The Yard, Sheds and Barn are in good order, and none but trusty Hostlers employed.
A. Y.
Napanee, May, 1861. 19

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC,
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the travelling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.
New and extensive Stable, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON, *Proprietor.*
Madoc, Dec. 10, 1860. 47-tf.

BLANKS.
MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS always on hand, and for Sale at this Office

Stirling Business Cards.

JOHN M. BAKER,
DEALER in Stoves, and Agricultural Implements. A supply of Stoves and Implements always on hand, and for sale. He has also the Separator Fanning Mill, the best manufactured. *Terms liberal.*
The highest price paid for Old Iron.
Stirling, Aug. 22nd, 1862. 31y1.

G. L. HENRY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Office—Front Street, Stirling. v27n40

G. H. BOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, & Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. &c. Mill Street, Stirling. v27n40

R. STEDMAN, Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Highest cash price, paid for Produce. Mill St. Stirling.

WM. BAKER, Stirling Mills, Mill St. Stirling, general dealer in all kinds of grain, will buy at all seasons of the year the Highest Market price for all kinds of Grain. v27n40

THOMAS KELSO, Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. Highest price paid for Produce. Front St. Stirling. v2740

T. JOHNSON, & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. Cash paid for Potash, Grain, &c., and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Mill Street, Stirling. v27n40

W. M. SAGER, Dealer in Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware. Highest price paid for Rags, Copper, Brass and Sheepskins. Tin Roofing, Eave Trough, and Conductor Pipe made to order. Stove Pipes, &c., always on hand. Mill St. Stirling, v27n40

Insurance Agencies.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON
Fire Insurance Company,
CAPITAL,.....$10,000,000.
RISKS in the above Company will be taken by E. CHANDLER, Chemist and Druggist, Agent for Belleville and neighborhood. ☞All loses promptly paid.
E. CHANDLER.
Front Street, Belleville, 5th March, 1862. 8-1y

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
H. MARTELLE, of Montreal, Canada West Farmer's Mutual AND **STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.**
HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON.
This is purely a Farmer's Company. The undersigned continues to take risks in the above Companies, and will personally attend to all applications in any part of the county.
Address P. R. PALMER, Belleville.

INCORPORATED 1801 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81.
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. C. ALLYN, *Sec'y.* H. HUNTINGTON, *Pres.*
POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, *in CANADA funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company !
CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000 Sterling.
HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company, also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by MR. A. THOMSON, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS TRENTIS,
☞N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. RELYEA continues to be consulted at his rooms in the Victoria Buildings, where he has been established for eighteen years. Every department is under his own immediate supervision, and will, as heretofore, receive his strict attention.
His prices for operations will now be reduced May 1st, 1862, a list of which may be seen on consultation.
Belleville, July 30th, 1862. 29

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations, is prepared to negotiate further loans, in sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.
The Toronto Board having received a large amount
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.
Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.
Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, *Manager,*
Wellington street, near John street,
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh there's a power to make each hour,
As sweet as leaves designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it.
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charm so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them!
While flowers as sweet as blooms at our feet,
If we'd but stoop and raise them!
For things afar still prefer are,
When youth's bright spell has bound us;
But soon we've taught that earth hath naught
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When Hope's last reed is shaken,
To show us still, that, come what will,
We are not quite forsaken!
Though all were night, if but the light
From friendship's altar crowned us,
We'd prove where the blue heaven is this—
Our home and friends around us!

Choice Reading.

RICHES OF THE BIBLE.

It is a Book of Laws, to show the right and wrong.

It is a Book of Wisdom, that makes the foolish wise.

It is a Book of Truth, which detects all human errors.

It is a Book of life, which shows how to avoid everlasting death.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published.

It contains the most remote antiquities, the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.

It is a complete code of laws;
It is a perfect body of divinity.
It is an unequalled narrative.
It is a book of biography.
It is a book of travels.
It is a book of voyages.
It is the best covenant ever made; the best deed ever written.
It is the best will ever executed; the best testament ever signed.
It is the young man's best companion.
It is the school-boys best instructor.
It is the learned man's masterpiece.
It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and every man's directory.
It promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing.
But that which crowns all is the Author.
He is without partiality, and without hypocrisy, 'with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning.'

"IT'S VERY HARD."

muttered Charlie, as he sat with his wooden bowl before him.

"It's very hard to have to get up so early on these bitter cold mornings,and work hard all day, when others can enjoy themselves without an hour of labor."

"It's very hard to have to trudge along through the snow, while others roll about in their coaches."

"It's a great blessing," said his grandmother, as she sat at her knitting, "it's a great blessing to have a roof over one's head, when many have none; it's a great blessing to have sight, and hearing, and strength for daily labor, when so many are blind, deaf, or sickly."

"Why, grandmother, you seem to think that nothing is hard," said the boy still in a grumbling tone.

"No, Charlie, there is one thing that I think very hard."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings!"

THE POWER OF SILENCE.

A good woman, in a certain town, was sadly annoyed by a termagant neighbor, who was a hard man and provoked a quarrel. She had last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added sound common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to seat herself quietly in the chimney corner when next visited, take the tongs in her hands, look steadily in the fire, and when there is a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongs, without uttering a word.

A day or two afterwards, the woman came again to her pastor, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the effect of this new antidote for scolding. Her troublesome visited her, and, as usual, commenced her tirade. Snap went the tongs. Another volley. Snap. Another still. Snap.

"Why don't you speak?" said the termagant, more enraged.

Snap.

"Do speak; I shall die if you dont speak!" and away she went, cured of her malady by the magic of silence.

It is the work resembling a deaf man, it is profitless beating the air. One-sided controversies do not last long, and generally end in a victory for the silent party.

GOD COUNTS.

A brother and sister were playing in the dining-room when their mother set a plate of cakes on the tea table, and went out.

"How nice they look," said the boy, reaching to take one. His sister earnestly objected, and even drew back his hand, repeating that it was against her mother's direction.

"She did not count them," said he.

"but perhaps God did," answered the sister.

So he withdrew from the temptation, and, sitting down near the table, said, "You are right," replied he, looking at her with a cheerful yet serious air; "God *does count.* For the Bible says the hairs of our head are all numbered."

THE DUTIES OF YOUTH.

The first year of man must make provision for the last. He that never thinks never can be wise. Perpetual levity ends in ignorance; and intemperance, though it may fire the spirits for an hour, will make life short and miserable. Let no one imagine that youth is of no duration, that in mature age, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease and phantoms of delight dance no more about us, we shall have no comforts but the esteem of wise men, and the means of doing good; let us therefore stop, while it is in our power; let us live as men who are sometimg to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all to count their past years of folly, and to be reminded of their former luxuriance of health only by the maladies which riot has produced.

Hope is drawn with an anchor always, and common sense is never strong enough to draw it up.

CAN A THIEF BE A DEBTOR TO THE PARTY HE HAS ROBBED.

(From the London Lois Times.)

An extremely interesting judgement has been given by the Master of the Rolls, in the case of Clarence vs. Darlin, which raises the question whether a thief became a debtor to the person robbed to the value of property stolen, so as to make that debt a good consideration for the assignment of property by way of repayment. One Darden, a clerk in the Com. Bank of London, robbed his employers of upwards of £50,000. On the discovery of the fraud, two of the directors had gone to his residence, and had an interview with him he admitted his guilt, and expressed a wish to make restitution so far as he could by assigning all his property to the Bank.—Included in this property were two policies of insurances of Darden's life, effected with the Victoria Insurance Company, and he wrote to the manager of that company stating that he wished his policies to be assigned to the Bank. Notice of this assignment was given by the bank to the assurance office, but in the meantime Darden had employed Mr. Hayle as his attorney to defend him on his trial, and had instructed him to prove that the guilty position, of which he subsequently executed a formal mortgage as security for money owing and costs to be incurred. He was afterwards tried, convicted, and sentenced to fourteen years of penal servitude. The bank claimed the policies from Mr. Hayle, and thus the question was raised.

The judgment is singularly interesting and very able. * * * The Master of the Rolls held that a thief is a debtor to the person he has robbed for the value of the property stolen; that a debtor may assign his property before conviction; that the voluntary offer to assign to the bank was a contract between debtor and creditor, binding in equity; and that the letter to the assurance office, stating that he wished his policies to be assigned to the bank, was an equitable assignment of them.

Bloody Revenge of the Circassians

Some days since we republished a statement from the English papers of the recent defeat of a Russian army by the Circassians, but the whole story was not told. A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing under date of June 28th, says that the whole number of Russians who were slain thousands were murdered in cold blood by the Circassians. We copy:

"We have heard our great Circassian victory to report. About ten days ago the Russian Gen. Evdokimoff proceeded with a strong column towards the valley inhabited by the Ubyks and Abazes. The Abazes of tribes, with a view to devastate the whole. On being apprised of the enemy's approach, the threatened population promptly moved off with their cattle and other movables into the mountains, and called on the other tribes to rally to their

"IT'S VERY HARD."

thought sufficient, not merely to make a stand against, but to attack the Russians. Thus was accordingly decided on, and as the fortress of Hamkets in the neighborhood was the chief source of danger, dominating the whole plain, an assault upon it was first resolved on. Accordingly, on the night of the 22nd instant, a strong force, composed of contingents from the Ubiks, Abazes and Natoukai proceeded under cover of the darkness to the fort, and by a rapid simultaneous escalade on all sides, made good footing within the walls. While a party of these assailants engaged the surprised garrison, the others opened the gates to their fellows outside, and the wild marauders swarmed rolled in. As quarter is seldom or never the fashion on either side in this war, none was now given to the Russians; the whole, numbering, it is said, three thousand men, were butchered on the spot, and the morning broke on not a living Muscovite within the blood-stained walls.

"The fruits of this unusually savage victory were the capture of large stores of arms and ammunition, including several valuable field pieces and mountain howitzers. The large guns were all spiked, and after the place had been stripped of everything worth carrying off, it was set fire to and demolished. In the meantime the valley into which Gen. Evdokimoff had luckiessly moved had been surrounded, and all the outlets from it closed by strong bodies of the other mountaineers and the surrender or destruction of the whole detachment was regarded (by the Circassians) as certain. We hear the bearer of this news left the scene of action."

GERMAN OPINION of the CONSCRIPTION.

We translate the following from a German paper published in New York, the *Neu Yorker Zeitung:*—

We have now the guarantees that this civil war will be fought out for thirty years duration. The order of the War Minister, published yesterday, ins suddenly placed us in a military state that other countries have taken centuries to reach. We have enjoyed the fruits of freedom for eighty years, but now see what the black intolerant spirit of New England has done for us. Look at our rapid decline. Congress, with all its thirst of usurpation, did not dare to do what has just been done. In a single moment, without by the stroke of the President's pen, we are converted into the subjects of a Government which consists of bodies of men who have its own property, and claims the absolute right to use them according to its own whim, just as they may desire.

This is the old European system over again. The President thought he would resist the slaveholders, and so he did. But when he becomes of the opinion we used to have that it was wrong to make men, against their better judgment, slay others? We are imitating the worst features of the worst European Governments. By means of this ill-timed order a million of our citizens are forced into being soldiers, for or even the first 200,000 men only the smallest share will come forth without conscription. This half million of people are forced into the field without the slightest sympathy with the cause they are compelled to serve. * * *

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the London Prostygze.)

"The more the public learn of Mr. Powell, the more he is disliked. It is charged against him, on the best authority, that his sympathies are more with the States that with Canada or the mother country. He is as unworthy, therefore, of the confidence of our militia as a citizen, as he is of their respect as an officer. Under his Adjutant-Generalship, no improvement of the militia will be backed for. We want to make our militia army weaker than it is at present; he may encourage annexation to the States and attempt to take from Canada its revenue and capture Canada; such acts he might do. But it is not in him to do one good act for the militia or Canada—unless except the very obvious one of hanging himself.

"This appointment shows that the present ministry have no intention of removing or abating the strong feeling against Canada, which has run so high in Canada, in England. The burst of honest indignation which then reached Canada from the mother country, and the determination of the military are deaf to the vital interests of the country, and are intent only on providing for their worthless fellows. * * * *

"The appointment of Mr. Powell is an insult to the militia. An incapable puttizan captain of the secretary, who never belonged to a volunteer corps, is promoted over the heads of experienced officers, who have made the militia what it is, at the cost of their own purse the good work of volunteering. In what relations do these officers stand to their Adjutant-General? How can they write to head-quarters on any subject, or receive orders from thence, without a feeling of mortification? The passing over of the Deputy Adjutant-General is but a retired shoe-keeper, and no soldier—notwithstanding his forty years in command, is an insult to every military-man in the country. The appointment, take it all in all, is the most humiliating one on record.

From the Quebec Chronicle (Ministerial.)

"Truth, and the faithful performance of our duty to the public compels us to say that we consider the placing of Mr. Powell in a position of so much importance, so popular in our country, is a most unfortunate one, and so delicate with reference to the momentary position of our connexion with the mother country, is little less than an insult to the loyal people of Canada, while it takes the semblance of a contemptuous acceptance of the public sentiment of England sorely calculated to strengthen the hands of those who have already aspersed our loyalty. Mr. Powell is a retired shop-keeper, whose antecedents are so well known, that we have to possess any fitness for the office he is called upon to fill, either in *national precirlrities* or military knowledge. We cannot regret that the Upper Province thus suffers by comparison with Lower Canada in the appointment. It is fortunate for the loyal militia in the eastern Province we have both military experience and a sound loyalty; in neither of these respects is it possible to offer for the West. On the present occasion we will say nothing more on the subject than that such a selection deserves the execration of every loyal man in Canada.

From the Montreal Herald (Ministerial.)

"It is said that Col. Nash is to be ousted from his post and that Mr. Walker Powell is to be installed in it. We believe this must be a mistake. We believe this must be. Col. Nash was the right man in the right place; but Mr. Powell certainly cannot be regarded as a better man. We shall object to Mr. Powell's appointment, if made upon the same grounds as those upon which we have objected to all similar appointments under the late Ministry—that a gentleman might be chosen whose pursuits have naturally fitted him better for the duties of the office, we shall object to it because we see the very proper point of filling the Civil posts that require to be filled with political friends, rather than opponents. This is common sense; to go beyond it, and to make officials, only because a some one wants the place, is to introduce, as we have always contended, the very worst feature of the American system. We do not indeed suppose that the Adjutant-Generalship of Militia in ordinary times requires more than an attentive office man. But the nature of every military service is a preparation against extraordinary times. For all of these reasons we believe that it is a mistake to suppose that the alleged appointment is to take place."

From the Montreal Gazette.

The appointment of Mr. Walker Powell to the important office of Deputy Adjutant General for Upper Canada, is an act which reflects the greatest discredit upon the Government, and will cause the greatest want of confidence in the country in their integrity or ability at the present crisis of affairs. The Deputy Adjutant General for Upper Canada has most important duties confided to him in the re-organization of the Militia, and a man well acquainted with military matters is required. Mr. Walker Powell knows nothing of military matters. He has not had the slightest experience in them. He has been principally known to the habitues of the Canadian Parliament, as a thick and thin swivelling Clear Grit, one of the pack and flock, who never made the slightest mark in the House, and never would do so. He was left at home with advantage to the public interests on the occasion of the last general election. Now, if we are rightly informed, he is to be brought before the public again, by this reform Government, as Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada! Even the Toronto *Globe*, which would naturally find all the good it can in the ex-Clear Grit incumbent, cries shame.

Extracts from a letter written by Colonel Haultain, M. P. P. for Peterboro', to the *Globe*. This gentleman although a supporter of the Ministry, has sufficient knowledge of the duties of an Adjutant-General to protest against this insult to the Militia of the Province:—

"What would be said, were a medical man made Queen's Counsel, or a Colonel of Dragoons made Chancellor, or a linen-draper appointed Referee in Cotton Goods, or a barber put in medical charge of an hospital, or a barrister appointed to the command of a line-of-battle-ship? Such appointments one might well have serious doubts about the sanemes of the Minister who so exercised his power and patronage.

"And is there not as great an unfitness and impropriety in appointing to a high and responsible military office a gentleman, however worthy in himself, is destitute alike of requisite education and experience? One from more especial qualifications and long experience are superfluous. I can scarcely conceive of any one answering this in the affirmative. If any are disposed to do so, let them seek information from our neighbors. But I feel convinced that very little reflection will lead to the conclusion, that this is a time when the executive office of military affairs of the Province should be men of special military ability, directed by previous education, habits, and experience.

"The Commander-in-Chief is a civilian. The Minister responsible for military affairs is a civilian. One such appointment is bad enough, but if any, personal expenses, or any other chief executive is to be a civilian also. Whose confidence and co-operation are likely to be secured by such an arrangement?

"The defence of the Province is too serious a matter to be made the plaything or hobby of gentlemen deficient of the most essential qualities.

"Is it or is it not to be? We say it is, and must be considered the most wonderful medicine ever discovered for the radical cure of rheumatic complaints, coughs, colds, sprains, bruises, etc. We speak of the CANADIAN PAIN DESTROYER; it not only removes all pain instantly, but effects permanent cure. Sold by all medicine dealers.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Passenger trains leave Belleville Station as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Passenger at 1.10 P.M.	Mixed at 7.15 A.M.
Mixed at 9.15 P.M.	Passenger at 6.20 P.M.

New Advertisements.

To the Electors of Quinte Division—W. Hope.
Lands for sale—A. Thomson.
Notice—John O'Hare.
For Sale—Q. McNider.
Ladies' Select School—Mrs C. Hall.
Reformed Practice of Medicine—Dr. Willson.
Notice—Jacob Keeley.
Notice—Q. Macnider.
Farm for Sale—James W. Poulton.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29TH, 1862.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—The contest between the Ploughmen of South Hastings and Prince Edward will come off on Monday next, the first September. We hope South Hastings will be well represented.

TRINITY TERM.—We notice that at the late term Mr. B. Flint, W. S. Williams and A. Robertson, Law Students in this Town, were gazetted as Attorneys. We are also observed that Mr. B. Flint was called to the Bar on Monday last.

EXCURSION.—The St. Patrick's Society of this Town intend having a Pic-Nic and Excursion to the Mohawk Woods, Tyendinaga, on Monday next, the 1st of September. The steamer *Moira* has been engaged for the occasion, and as the fare is low, there will no doubt be a large company.

LATEST NEWS.—There was nothing of special importance in the telegram of yesterday. Reports of continued fighting on the Rappahannock were current, and it is said that the rebels were falling back towards Culpepper. The capture of 5,000 stand of arms from the rebels on the Mississippi is reported.

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.—We regret to learn of the death of Wm. Bowen, Esq., Postmaster of Frankford. He died suddenly of heart disease, on Tuesday last. Mr. Bowen was one of the oldest residents of Frankford, and was very highly respected. He was for many years Registrar of the Surrogate Court, and was one of the oldest Magistrates in the County, having been on the Commission of the Peace while Hastings formed part of the Midland District. Mr. Bowen was also Major of the 2nd Battalion of Hastings Militia.

—A colony of coloured persons to settle Central America is being raised in Washington.

—The new levies are pouring into Virginia from all quarters, and Washington letter writers consider the Capital safe once more.

—The dwelling of John Maher, ship-laborer, Quebec, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, and said to retate, himself and his four children perished in the flames.

BETTER KEEP QUIET.

"Among the newspapers which clamor most loudly against and do their best to belie and misrepresent the retrenchment policy of the Government, the Belleville *Intelligencer*, the Kingston *Whig*, the Hamilton *Spectator*, and one or two others we could name, are most prominent. For mere shame's sake, whatever others might do, they ought to be silent. One can scarcely walk the streets of Quebec without stumbling over some of their progeny in the shape of well paid attaches of a different public department. Within the past five years, the several offices have been, we are told, so greatly overmanned with, that, if duly rightly informed, not content to be thus sustained at the public expense, and to perform little duty as becomes one in their position, without regard to party predilections, several of them are actually employed as correspondents of Opposition newspapers, and inventors and retailers of fabrications of the foulest kind against their superiors—a practice which, we think, will be given to understand their duty, and that if they must be engaged in political strife, they will be afforded full opportunity for the exercise of their combative dispositions at their own expense and free from official restraint or control."

The above precious production appeared in the *Quebec Mercury*, a ministerial organ, on the 23rd inst., and is a fair sample of the rule of terror, which the grits are inaugurating in Canada. So far as we are concerned the threat is unmeaning, as we have no progeny in Quebec or any where else, in the employment of the Government, or attached to any department. We presume, however, this threat is intended for Mr. Benjamin who has a on in the Post Office Department, who is noted as one of the most attentive in the discharge of his duties. No doubt it has been represented to the Ministry by the clique in Belleville, that Mr. Benjamin or some of his family is connected with this Journal, hence the threat "better be quiet." If it has been told that any of Mr Benjamin's sons are in any way connected with the letters of our Quebec correspondent, we give it an emphatic contradiction. If the letters are untrue, they will not injure the Ministry; if true, and this sniffling threat convinces us they are, then we shall have the credit of having engaged a gentleman, worthy the position we have assigned to him, who will continue to write independent of any government. The Ministry must be in a miserably contemptible plight when it instructs its organ to send forth such threats. One thing the *Mercury* and its masters must understand, we never asked a favor from any Ministry, and we shall not be deterred from doing our duty by any threat of theirs.

THE QUINTE DIVISION.

Dr. Hope has issued his address to the electors of Quinte Division, which will be found as barren as a desert of anything like promises of support of those principles which he and his party have professed for years. Not a word about Representation by Population, the great question with which the very forests have been made to echo and re-echo. Not even a hint about Separate Schools, the great staple of Grit political demagogues, the question above all others that has haunted the dreams of the Doctor, and which has given him a goodly share of the popularity he now enjoys. The Grand Trunk, he has not forgotten. This will seem strange to those who heard the Doctor's vehement appeals to the people at the last general election against this monster. The fact, with him, that John Ball, Esq., supported Mr. James Brown, was deemed sufficient for an indefinite amount of evil forebodings. Was it not clear, argued the Doctor, that Mr. Brown was pledged to vote for Grand Trunk subsidies and grants; if not would Mr. Ball support him? Now he is as mute as a mouse. French domination and Priesty rule has ceased to live in his imagination, though the Ministry is more thoroughly French and Romish than ever before. Not one word about joint authority, nor the North West territory. All, all, are forgotten, or treated as worthless trash, now that his friends hold the purse strings, and prospects of future preferment is bold out. But the Doctor is explicit upon one point. He asserts that "present Government," and upon this alone he rests his claims for support. He "co-operated with "the gentlemen composing the *present* "Government *while* they were in opposi-"tion." It would be interesting to know which portion of them. Was it McDonald, Sicotte, McGee, Evanturel, Tesse and Dorion? If so, then has he been deceiving the people, for not withstanding their being in opposition, they have steadily opposed all the reforms which the Doctor has professed to advocate. If he means Morris, Wilson, Macdougall, Howland, Foley, and Morris, then we are to suppose that having followed them while in opposition, it is "not only consonant with "*his* feelings, but a matter of political "fidelity," to follow them in the abandonment of every principle that composed their platform when in opposition. This point is clear, the Upper Canada section of the Cabinet having abandoned all they ever professed, and the Doctor becoming their servile follower, he too must have laid open the shield, and have left all his previous political opinions. Or what is much more probable, he has but laid aside or "omitted" only those cries which were used when in opposition to deceive the people, and now expects to carry the honest elector with him in that abandonment or "omission."

The whole claim for support which the Dr. sets up is that he will support the present Ministry. This simple declaration is thought sufficient to carry the Division.—This presuming upon the ignorance of the people is unaccountable. Do not the Dr. and his advisers know, that it matters very little to the Ministry who he may support or oppose, if elected? Do they not know that a vote either for or against a Ministry in the Legislative Council, will not keep them in office nor turn them out? Every intelligent elector knows this, and as a consequence will ask himself why a gentleman seeking a seat in the Upper House, should set his claim upon such a basis. What the country requires are men who have a proper appreciation of their duties as Legislative Councillors, and not mean partizans, whose only aim is to secure party pre eminence at the sacrifice of everything else. Dr. Hope might have taken a lesson from the address of the Hon. Luther Holton, who, though a violent Radical, has shown that he has a proper appreciation of the duties of a Legislative Councillor, who cast high claims to election upon the simple declaration that they support the Ministry in all their abandonment of principle.

GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

We have had before us for some time the Report of the Board of Prison Inspectors and Asylums. They urge strongly on the Government the necessity of separating the male from the female prisoners in the Reformatory. They say, and we believe with some truth, that evil arises from the system, but we give their own words and suggestions which, however, we think require to be well considered before they are fully and entirely adopted. Under the head "Reformatory for Females," the Board says:

"In the prisons, there are some Reformatory serve for both sexes was one of the principal causes which led to the early and rapid demoralization of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, and, if we remember aright, last year, on the earnest representation of the Board, removed to the Penitentiary the female prisoners then at the Female Reformatory, and decided not to allow any females to be sent, in future, to either of the Reformatories in Upper Canada. We think the Board should rejoice at this wise step on the part of the Government they cannot but regret that it has had the effect of shutting out, for the present, juvenile female prisoners from the benefit of the Reformatories altogether.

"In the preliminary Report, the Board stated their views as to the best means of supplying this blank in our system of Reformatory institutions as follows: 'The method by which the Inspectors propose to avoid these serious evils appears to them at once simple, economical, and capable of being carried out at once. It consists, simply in calling ourselves of those institutions, religious and educated women, now in existence, or which may hereafter be established, in our large towns and cities, and entrusting, under certain regulations, the young women to their care. The protestants to be placed under the control of protestant societies, (where suitable ones can be found,) and the Catholics under the Sisters of 'Good Pasteur,' and so on in proportion.

"'The Government could pay these societies, for each girl, the same sum that each clique in Belleville, that Mr. Benjamin or some of his family is connected with this Journal, hence the threat "better be quiet." If it has been told that any of Mr Benjamin's sons are in any way connected with the letters of our Quebec correspondent, we give it an emphatic contradiction. If the letters are untrue, they will not injure the Ministry; if true, and this sniffling threat convinces us they are, then we shall have the credit of having engaged a gentleman, worthy the position we have assigned to him, who will continue to write independent of any government. The Ministry must be in a miserably contemptible plight when it instructs its organ to send forth such threats. One thing the *Mercury* and its masters must understand, we never asked a favor from any Ministry, and we shall not be deterred from doing our duty by any threat of theirs.

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—His Excellency the Governor General will be present at the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto next month.

—We learn from the *Spectator* that the extensive refinery works of the Hamilton Coal Oil Company, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The buildings were wood. 5,000 gallons of Coal Oil were destroyed. Loss not stated.

—A smart Philadelphian advertised that for one dollar enclosed to his address, he would give "an infallible method to avoid the draft." The first day brought 400 letters and dollars, and the flats received in return, as the wonderful secret—"Enlist."

—The Autumn Circuits of the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada will commence in Belleville on Monday, the 12th October; in Picton on the 9th October; and in Kingston, on the 29th September. The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Draper, C. B., will be the presiding Judge.

A new Comet is now visible in the Northern portion of the heavens. It was discovered first by Prof. Tuttle of Cambridge University, U. S. on the 18th July last, and is expected to attain its greatest brilliancy the last of this week.

—The nomination for the Western Division, vacated by the death of Sir A. N. McNab, takes place, on Tuesday next, the 2nd September, and in the event of a contest, the poll will be opened on the 11th September. Walter McCrea, it is said will be opposed by Albert Prince, son of Col. Prince.

—The Montreal *Gazette* announces the death of Mr. Alex. M. Ross, one of the principal engineers of the Grand Trunk Railway. He has charge of the Asylum in Ireland, of which he had been an active member since the completion of the Victoria Bridge. Mr. Ross was in the 57th year of his age.

—The schooner *Cadet*, which left Erie on the 16th ult., went down in Lake Erie near Port Colborne, some day last week. Portions of the wreck and cargo were washed ashore at Port Colborne. The Captain, mate and two hands, and also two persons who were trying to avoid the draft, are supposed to be lost.

—The steamer *Kaloola*, was wrecked on Lake Huron, at Southampton, on Monday, the 18th inst. She was assisting to pull off a vessel when the hawser broke; the result was she made a fearful plunge forward, striking a large boulder in her course, which stove a hole into her hull. The next day a storm arose, and that night she broke in two, and subsequently went to pieces, nothing being saved of any value or consequence.

—Mr. George N. Saunders, formerly of the American legation at London, left Quebec for England by the last steamer, as a bearer of despatches from the Confederate Government. Mr. Saunders made his way through the Northern States to Niagara Falls in the guise of a Cornish miner seeking work in Canada. Is it not clear that the object of this mission is to take an offer of the Confederate Government to Britain and France of absolute free trade with the Southern States if they will pay the Confederate war debt.

AMERICAN NEWS.

RETREAT OF GEN. POPE—FOUR DAYS MORE FIGHTING.

Gen. Pope, it seems, found it necessary, wards Washington, and the next we hear of him he takes up his position on the line of the Rappahannock, where he had several engagements with the rebels.

The correspondents having been expelled from the camps, and the telegraph being under the control of the Government, it is difficult to obtain news of what is actually transpiring. From what has been telegraphed there is no doubt but there has been severe fighting on the Rappahannock for several days, and report says that on Thursday five rebel regiments had a contest with Siegel's advance, in which they suffered severely. On Friday they got to work in earnest, and the fight raged hotly all day along the river, the rebels trying to cross.—Saturday the fight continued, and the report says the rebels were repulsed at every point they attempted to cross.

An account is given of Siegel capturing 2,000 prisoners and killing 500 more, and had crossed the Rappahannock, which Siegel afterwards destroyed, and thus bagged his men. The report, however, is not confirmed.

The rebels made a bold and successful dash upon Catlett's station, where they succeeded in capturing Gen. Pope's papers and money. They destroyed his baggage train, and took some prisoners and 200 horses. The report is

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

—The time appointed for the fall Circuit of the Court of Chancery for Belleville is Tuesday, the 7th of October.

—The Whitby *Chronicle* records the death of two young lads, children of Wm. Walsh of Markham, by being thrown from a wagon.

—The Hon. Sidney Smith is most generally spoken of as the new Speaker of the Legislative Council.

—Four persons—Wm. Cox and his wife, Mrs. Pickering and her sister—were drowned at Montreal the other day by the upsetting of a boat.

—The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending 23rd August, were $36,811, being $5,669 over those of the corresponding week of last year.

—A Three Rivers paper says that in the stomach of a large sturgeon sold in that market the other day, were found a pair of new gloves, a pocket handkerchief and a fan.

—The traffic of the Great Western Railway for the week ending August 22nd, amounted to $38,137, being an increase of $6,096 over the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

—A late Official *Gazette* contains the appointment by the present Government, of Bishop Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, a member of the Board of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.

—A few days ago, a man named James Whitesides, living at Brampton, near Toronto, killed his child aged 14 months, severing the head from its body with a razor, and then cut his own throat with the same instrument.

—We observe by the Toronto *Leader* that the Rev. Dr. Stinson, Ex-President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, died at his residence in that City, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Dr. Stinson was in the 60th year of his age, and 30th of his Ministry.

—On Thursday morning last, the steamer *Acacia* ran on a snag 50 miles below Memphis, and sunk in a few minutes. Of 150 passengers, between 70 and 80 perished. The most of the passengers were soldiers returning to their regiments.

—The Stirling Club, The Rawdon Club they had challenged, and with them they would be delighted to play. The Stirling Club they had tried of old, and worsted, but to play the picked players of both Clubs was another thing. However, as many persons had assembled to see the sport, and Madoc Cricketers, like many others, are not without some conceit, they decided after a hasty consultation to play them, feeling fully capable of beating either Club singly; and a match for both combined—which, contrary to the fears of many of their friends, they fully demonstrated, as the score will show.

The stumps were pitched at 11 o'clock, and Rawdon having won the toss went in. The play was commenced by Jas. Sine and Hagerman with the bats, and Breskell and Geo. Mayhee with the wickets. Just as very parties were nicely warming up, down came the rain in torrents, making a clear field of it in a very short time. After a long interval, however, the rain having abated, play was resumed—the last wicket falling to a score of 40. T. Chard made some very good play in this innings; his score was made up of 3 one, 2 two, and a four. The fielding and bowling of the Madoc Club was very good in this innings, as there were no byes to Mr. Bee and eight wides over.

Madoc then took the bat, sending in Maybee and Vannorman. After some fine play Maybee was bowled out, the honor of his taken for a score of 51. Breakell and Maybee almost every one play in this innings. Breakell's score of 15, included not one run, 6 twos and a three—Maybee's score of 12—10 ones and a two.

After lunch Rawdon again took the willow, and after very careful play lost their wicket to a score of 97.

Some very good play was made in this innings, as will be seen by the score, there being no *duck eggs*. D. Smith's score of 12, was made up of 1 one, 2 twos and a three.

This left Madoc 56 to tie, and with the good bowling of Chard and W. Sine, matters looked anything but encouraging for Madoc, but Maybee and Harper went to the bats with a determination to win, but two runs were only made, when the first wicket fell, Harper was run out. Vannorman followed, but on his first hit raised the ball and was caught out by Chard, Hagerman followed, and bowled, so closely that he was caught out by T. Sine, leaving also a duck-egg. Breakell next took the bat, and he was bowled out by a ball striking his leg and glancing into the wicket. Four wickets down to a score of three.—Madoc lost by ten wickets, but still enough were left, with ordinary luck, to win. Mr. Dr. Elmer followed and made some splendid play, his score of 12 will tell. Meantime Maybee, with his usual careful play, was running up a score. A score of 25 tells a story that needs no comment, and the spectators could not restrain their gratitude, by repeated applause. The last wicket was down for a score of 56, making a tie—Rawdon 107, Madoc 107.

The pleasure felt by the spectators in the match was very great, feeling that the Madoc eleven were really victorious, having played an eleven from two clubs.

There were a number of ladies on the ground during the day, who seemed as interested by them during the last innings of Madoc, will make them long remembered by our cricketers. The cricketers and people of Madoc were very anxious to treat their visitors courteously, but the success of the Madoc eleven under the circumstances caused the most intense excitement, and burst forth in repeated hurrahs.

In the evening the parties sojourned to dinner at the Russell House, when mine host, A. Sulder, served up a most excellent repast.

Everything went off in the most pleasant manner, and the cricketers separated with the best feelings, hoping soon to have another friendly bout with the bat and balls.

Below is the score.

MADOC.

MADOC.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Maybee, b W. Sine,	12	e Dennison,	25
J. Vanorman, c Green,	1	c Green,	0
H. Hagerman, c Green,	1	b Sine,	0
J. Dennison, b Chard,	3	c d. Smith,	9
J. Breakell, b Chard,	0	b Chard,	0
G. Maybee, not out,	6	c Green,	0
D. P. Lewis, not out,	6	Run out,	2
T. Sine, c Green,	0	b Chard,	0
J. Green, b Maybee,	0	b Breakell,	3
T. Dr. Elmer, b Breakell,	12	b Sine,	2
R. Smith, b Maybee,	0	c Harper,	2
J. Sine, c Maybee,	0	Run out,	0
W. Sine, c Maybee,	0	b Chard,	0
G. Barwarr, c Young,	1	c Vanorman,	1
D. Chadsworth, not out,	4	not out,	0
		Byes,	4
	40		67=107

RAWDON INDEPENDENT.			
James Sine, c Norton,	8	Run out,	0
H. Hagerman, c Harper,	0	c Maybee,	4
J. Vanorman, c Green,	1	c Vanorman,	12
W. Sine, b G. Maybee,	0	c Maybee,	0
T. Young, c Green,	0	b Breakell,	3
J. Green, b Maybee,	0	b Breakell,	3
T. Dr. Elmer, b Breakell,	0	c Green,	0
R. Smith, b Maybee,	0	c Harper,	2
J. Green, c Thompson,	0	Run out,	0
G. Barwarr, c Young,	1	c Vanorman,	1
D. Chadsworth, not out,	4	not out,	0
		Byes,	4
	40		67=107

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—I have read Dr. Hope's address to the electors of Quinte Division, and would like to have a few plain questions put to him and answer, respecting it, only I see my old friend is the Doctor's organ.

Will you oblige myself and others of the same persuasion by putting the following:

1st. Why does Dr. Hope's address contain no allusion to Separate Schools, or give any hint as to his views respecting the Act, if elected, and whether he will vote for Mr. Scott's Bill, or an improvement upon it? In short, is Dr. Hope a Roman Catholic, or is willing to curtail or enlarge the privileges now enjoyed by Roman Catholics, as respects Separate Schools. This at present seems to be the great question of the day. The crowning reason why we must know the Dr's. opinion is that in the Conventions in Hastings and Prince Edward, when the Dr. was nominated, not a *Roman Catholic* was carried in either.

Will you please well ask for the Dr. to wink at the Protestants when canvassing, and say, "Oh, you never mind, my address says, I am the present Government—T. D. McGee is a member of that Government, he will write to the Bishops, and get them to write to the Priests, and the Roman Catholic vote will be all right." This won't do for us, Doctor, you must define your position about Separate Schools.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

August 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR,—I read the account of the Examination of School Teachers as it appeared in your paper, signed by Mr. Grier and Mr. Ross, and also the Report of Congress, in court, but the following week I found it republished in the *Chronicle* with the heading "revised and corrected." Is it a case of mistake that while the Board is so strict with us, they should be cautious how they send forth incorrect statements in a matter so simple as a statement of figures. For, if in a matter so simple your Secretary cannot give a correct account, what are we to be expected to do the many intricate questions which are given us to solve, are either stated correctly, or properly corrected after they have been proved? I find also upon running up the figures in the "revised and corrected" statement as published in the *Chronicle*, that they will not produce the total given. How is this? Is it a new method of addition that the Board has introduced? If you refer also to the list of those who obtained Certificates, it will be seen that one Teacher has, by the above process, though he has a less number. What right has this to be done?

Will you or the Secretary explain?

A TEACHER.

Sidney, Aug. 23rd, 1862.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are not surprised that "A Teacher" should ask the above questions. The words "Revised and Corrected," were placed at the heading without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Ross, the Secretary. And upon enquiry we find that the figures given in the *Intelligencer* are correct, and those in the *Chronicle* incorrect. It was only a piece of presumption on the part of the Chronicle to change any of the figures.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

CRICKET.

MADOC, Aug. 25, 1862.

Madoc and Rawdon had another friendly match at cricket in our Village on Saturday last. You will remember the games played between the same clubs on the 25th of July, of which I sent you an account—Madoc winning at that time by 91 runs. On the 8th of August a return match was played on the Stirling Cricket Ground, in which the Rawdon Club succeeded, with the aid of a number of players from the Stirling Club, in beating by 73 runs. On a great deal of feeling was evinced from the fact that our Club had been challenged by the Rawdon Club, and many doubts had arisen as to the same clubs on the Stirling Club